NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Issue of Six Per Cent Treasury Certificates to Government Creditors.

Preparation of the Legal Tender Treasury Notes.

Progress of the House on the Internal Tax Bill.

Speech of Senator Sumner on the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

PROGRESS OF THE HOUSE ON THE TAX BILL. The House, in Committee of the Whole, has acted upon seventy seven sections of the one hundred and nine of the Tax bill. The former embrace the general provisions licenses, manufacturers articles and products, auction sales, carriages, watches, pianofortes, billiard tables, plate, slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep. RESOURCES AND TAXATION.

A large number of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the country are still here in consultation upon the proposed tax on trade. They estimate the aggregataction of the country at four thousand millions. which, after deducting one thousand millions for local consumption, leaves three thousand millions as the basis of trade. It is estimated that this amount changes hands three times, and that a tax of one per cent on trade with thus produce a revenue of ninety millions of dellars per

THE RECIPROCITY AND FISHERY TREATIES.

Resolutions are soon to be introduced in the Senate asking the Secretary of State for a report upon the Reciprocity and Fishery treaties with Great Britain, and asking for statistical information respecting the im ports and exports in detail since the treaty went into peration, and the amount of trade between this country and the colonies, that Congress may have the information necessary to enable them to take proper action upon the Tax bill, as well as to determine upon the proposed action regarding the treaty.

ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES. Nearly three and a half millions of dollars of Treasury six per cent certificates, in payment of quartermaster's checks, have been dated, numbered, countersigned, registered, and passed through the Register's office, since ten o'clock this forencon. Four hundred and seven of se certificates were for sums of five thousand dollars each, and one thousand three hundred and forty-three for sums of one thousand each. About half of these These certificates are to be issued at this rate until all the approved demands upon the Treasury shall have been

THE LEGAL TENDER TREASURY NOTES.

The period when the legal tender notes will be ready for circulation is uncertain, and there is little doubt that their preparation for issue will be compara-tively slow. They must be numbered, cut and trimmed; and this is a tedious business with them will be immense—far exceeding that for the six per cent certificates. While the uninformed are refusing the latter, in anticipation of receiving legal tender notes in a few days, the shrewder government creditors are under the present machinery of the departments the which the certificates have to run before they will be able to get their accounts audited and paid in legal tender nds, during which time they could get no interest. cts of the Secretary in issuing the certificates, and hay ng them paid out on checks of disbursing officers, was to relieve the necessities of contractors and creditors, the sum so disposed of being at the same time equivalent to a seen fully seconded by the Quartermaster's Department doubled, as there are numerous accounts in that office which have laid there for months for which the creditors master General permitted them. But red tape inter-vened, and the parties will now wait for currency. This is to be regretted, as it will probably inconvenience both the government and its lone when the notes are ready, will be to pay our brav oldiers, many of whose families are suffering from the lay which has already occurred. The four months pay due to them now in arrears will require about thirty-five millions-a pretty round sum to start with. The contractors will have to wait until these payments have

THE RESEL MASON IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COM-The following is an extract from a private letter from

lebate in Parliament on the American question — Mr. Mason, who was on the American question—
Mr. Mason, who was on the tory side of the House, did
not at all like the way it went. The members who were
near him (Mason) say that he cheered when Mr. Lindsay,
in the course of his spe ch, attacked Secretary Seward.
This puts him in an awkward fix. When I remember
his tyrannical, insolent bearing in the United States
Senate it was sweet revenge to see him solitary and
alone. During the debate only one or two men went
near him.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE SEWARD INFANTRY-LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following is a copy of the letter of Secretary

Seward, accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the Seward infantry:-

Seward, accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the Seward infantry:—

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1862.

To RARON EGLOFFSTEIN, Colonel of the One Hundred and Third regiment New York Volunteers:—

MY PRAS BARON—When this ill-starred insurrection arose I knew intuitively that native Americans, demonstrated and led into disloyaity by an undue devotion to slavery, would invoke the aid of the enemies of human progress throughout the world for the overthrow of the American Union. The government determined to oppose that dangerous design by an appeal to the friends of humanity in all lands in behalf of the national cause, which had thus become their own. The appeal has been successful, and the stability of republican institutions is thus gonranteed for all time to come.

You have been among the first, as you have been the most self-sacrificing in the great work, surmounting many embarrassments, and overcoming difficulties which others would have shrunkfrom encountering; you have brought into the field twelve hundred brave, generous and liberty loving Germans, who have honored me by inscribing my name as the legend of the regiment they have formed.

In acknowledgment of their virtue and of the consideration they have shown to myself, I tender to them a stand of colors which, if I am truly informed, is, in richness and elegance, unequalled in the arms of the federal Union. This combination expresses the simple political faith which I have always heretofore held, and which I desire to inculcate now, in this hour of our country's trial—namely—the States, as the best guardians of the rights of man, to be preserved in all their constitutional franchises; and the Union, as the only safeguard of the country, to be maintained in all its constitutional authority.

Bear this banner with you in the battle field. The sentiment it inculcates may not at first disarm faction,

thority.

Bear this banner with you in the battle field. The sentiment it inculcates may not at first disarm faction, but it will nevertheless consecrate victory, and make it a blessing equally to those who lose and those who win in l am, dear Baron, faithfully your friend, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REPLY OF BARON EGLOFFSTEIN.

The following is Baron Egloffstein's reply:-

The following is Baron Egloffstein's reply:—

ON BOARD THE ERICSON, }

ANNAFOLES, Md., March 28, 1862. }

His Excellency Governor Wa. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States:—

Sire—Your Excellency's complimentary and eloquent address accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment, Seward infantry, devolves upon me the pleasant duty of acknowledging the high distinction received at your hands. The emblem inscribed on this beautiful standard speaks more to the mind than words can express. Every admirer of the historical progress of civilization will applaud your Excellency's agactry in pointing out with true statesmanship the main channel for the ship of State to reach the harbor of its destination.

The principle so nobly laid down by you has called to arms the masses of the European population on this continent, answering instinctively to the summons, endorsing your Excellency's policy, which has once more electrified the human family, stimulating to solve the question of government.

electrified the human family, stimulating to solve the question of government.

Your Excellency may permit me to say that the sol-dier, the true officer, is ever ready to obey orders, glorying in the position assigned to him to discharge whatever duties government should feel confident to en-true to him.

whatever during over-many trust to him.

This presentation of colors furnishes to-day the test that our endeavors to win your Excellency's approbation have been appreciated. We feel richly rewarded for our labors. This lofty banner smiling upon the regiment in its rare beauty, and with so much fascination, will lead the regiment on to obey the command of your Excellency.

Will lead the regiment of the Excellency.

With this emblem in our midst and entrusted to a company of elites, consisting of European commissioned officers, we are now prepared to take the field. Your Excellency may kindly accept the heartfelt thanks of your regiment for this beautiful present and for the expression of confidence in your humble servant,

BARON EGLOFFSTEIN, Colonel feward Infantry,
One Hundred and third regiment, N. Y. S. V.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE BENATE.

Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, to be Governor of

Delavan Bloodgood, surgeon in the navy, vice Chase who was placed on the retired list.

Also a large number of assistant surgeons in the navy Also William C. Wheeler, Francis C. Dade, William G Stamen, William J. Saunders, Mortimer Kellogg, Andrew J. Ricersted and John Greer to be chief engineers in the

marine corps were confirmed, including Major Delaney, to be Colonel and Major Ward Marston to be Lieutenant

Abraham T. Nye, of California, Register of the Land Office at Stockton, and Frank E. L. Eno, of Missouri, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteeers, were confirmed. NOTIFICATION TO ARMY OFFICERS

An order from the War Department calls attention to the very great carelessness shown by many detached officers in keeping the Adjutant General's office advised

any business connected with the department, shall be ignominiously dismissed the service by the President. ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

L. C. Baker, for some time connected with important sterests of the government, was to-day appointed by the War Department a special agent to take charge of all the abandoned rebol property in Virginia. The amount is

C. Butler, of Ohio, has procured an order from the War Department to have our scattered dead, who fell at Fort Donelson, removed to and buried within the walls of the

The church difficulties here are not yet entirely set-tled. The Church of the Ascension, which was closed yesterday, was opened to-day for service, the omission of the prayer prescribed by the Bishop having been satis-factorily explained; but the clergyman of Trinity church, who had been deposed by the vestry and wardens, has begun a newspaper controversy, and manifests a disposition to fight out his right to omit the prescribed prayer without any detriment to his reputation for

A BAILROAD CONDUCTOR KILLED. Conductor Myers, of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, was run over and killed on Saturday night between the Long Bridge and Alexandria. THE BOASTING OF THE LATE REBEL GENERAL BEN.

A gentleman who was in Richmond last January had long conversation with Ben. McCulloch. He says that McCulloch appeared to be a mild-mannered man, but he coolly remarked that he was going out West to fight the and would then fight them on the ice."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862. Vice President Hamlin being absent Mr. Foot was chosen President pro tem.

THE WORKMEN OF THE LATE HARPER'S PERRY ARMORY. Mr. Whire, (Union) of Va., presented a petition from the workmen in the late armory at Harper's Ferry, asking for the re-establishment of the armory and for work.

Mr. King, (rep.) of N. Y., presented several petitions for emancipating the slaves.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee the Library, reported to the House a joint resolution for the appointment of Theodore Woolsey, of Connecticut, Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in place of C. C.

Mr. Nasmith, (opp.) of Oregon, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of Brigadier General Joseph A. Mannied relative to the late engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor.

The resolution was adopted.

MIRALU OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. LATHAN, (opp.) of Cal., introduced a bill to create a Bureau of Transportation. Referred.

LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTORS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the bill for the appointment of lighthouse inspectors was taken up.

up.

The bill proposes to transfer the lighthouses to the revenue service, putting them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., opposed the bill. It was unwise to change a system which had been found so long

nawise to change a system which had been found so found to work well.

After further discussion the bill was postponed.

TEGRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARZONA.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide a Territorial government for Arizona.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. FEDSKNERS presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Maine in favor of extending pecuniary and to the States for the emancipation of their slaves; also cordially approving of the President's Message, and declaring that Maine will cheerfully furnish her quota of the amount; also asking Senators to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

SPEECH OF MR. SUMMER IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and Mr. Summer, (rep.) of

Mass., proceeded to speak in its favor. MR. SUMNER'S SPERCH. Mr. SUMMER commenced by saying:-With inexpressible delight I hall this measure and the prospect of its speedy adoption. It is the first instalment of that great debt which we all owe to an enslaved race, and will be recognived in history as one of the triumphs of civilization At home it will be welcomed with gratitude, while abroad t will quicken the hopes of all who love freedom. Liberal institutions will gain everywhere by the abolition of slavery at the national capital. Nobody can read that slavers were once sold in the markets of Rome, beneath the eyes of the sovereign Pontiff, without confessing the scandal to religion; and nobody can now hear that slaves are sold in the markets of Washington, beneath eyes of the Preident, without the scandal to liberal institutions. For the of justice, let the scandal disappear-In early discussions of this question there were many topics introduced which now command little attention. It was part of the tactics of slavery to claim absolute immunity. Indeed, without such immunity it had small claim absolute im-

SOUTHWANDOW DAMAD OFFICE AND THE ADDRESS. THE STORY IN THE OFFICE AND THE WAY DEPORTED CASE AND THE ADDRESS. THE ADDRESS AND T

it is simply because you make the constitution a release of sources. That if there were doubte on the point the prohibitions of the constitution would estite the question, among which is this — No person shall be deprived on his, liberty or property without due process of law." Source of the probabilities of this pedinities, and court property impossible here and set every slace free. The two cases were set, from the probabilities of this pedinities, and court property impossible here and set every slace free. The two cases were set, free, while here is will be only 3,500. But since courts will not do this work it must be attempted in Congress. If from the former, it would be the triumph of the magistrate; if from the former, it would be the triumph of the magistrate; if from the form, while here here is a complicity on the part of Congress in slacery here, through which the whole country has become responsible; and, secondly, it is the most practical. As there is no reason of policy adverse to such appropriation, so there is no objection in the constitution. Congress may create freemen here, although it may not create slaves. But I prefer to conservation of the constitution. Congress may create freemen here, although it may not create slaves. But I prefer to conservation of the constitution. Congress may create freemen here, although it may not create slaves. But I prefer to conservation of the constitution. Congress of the constitution of the constitution. Congress of the constitution of the constitution. Congress of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. Congress of the constitution of the constitution. Congress of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. Congress of the constitution of the constit

intoned, and for which obstors and saturation nave pleaded, will at last be accomplished. Slavery will be banished from the national capital. This metropolis, which bears a venerated name, will be purified; its evil spirit will be cast out, its shame will be removed, its society will be refined, its courts will be improved, its revolting ordinances will be swept away and its loyalty will be secured. If you are not moved by justice to the slave, then act for our own good and in self-defence. If you heritate to pass this bill for the blacks then pass it for the whites. Nothing is clearer than that the degradation of slavery affects the master as much as the slave, while recent events testify that where slavery exists there treason lurks, if it does not flaunt. From the beginning of this rebellion slavery has been constantly revealed in the conduct of the masters, and even here, in the national capital, it has been the treacherous power which has encouraged and strengthened the enemy. This power must be suppressed, and if the suppression here endangers slavery elsewhere, there will be a new motive for the good work. For the sake of ourselves, in self-defence, and in the name of the constitution and of justice let it be done.

of justice let it be done.
On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, (Union) of Ind., the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate went into executive session, and on the opening of the

> WASHINGTON, March 31, 1869. REMISSION OF THE DUTY ON ARMS.

The House passed the Senate bill removing the impor-duties on arms imported either by States or contractors.

THE SHAT OF S. P. BEACH, OF VIRGINIA. Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee of Elections, reported a resolution, which was adopted, de claring that S. F. Beach is not elected a member of the House from the Seventh Congressional district of Vir-

The House then went into Committee of the Whole or

The leather clause of the bill was amended as fol-

lows:—
On patent or enamelled leather, five mills per square foot.
On patent japanned spills used for dasher leather, four mills per square foot.
On patent or enamelled skirting leather, one and one-half cents per square fost.
On all sole and rough or harness leather made from hides imported east of the Cape of Good Hope, and all damaged leather, we mills per pound.
On all other sole or rough leather, hemlock tanned, eight mills per pound.
On all sole or rough leather, tanned in whole or in part with oak, one cent per pound.
On all insished or curried upper leather, except calfaking made from leather tanned in the interest of theyarties innishing or currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, one cent per pound.
On "bend," "but," and harness leather, one and a half cent per pound.
On the control of the saced leather, two and a half cents per pound.
On tarned or oil dressed leather, two and a half cents per pound.
On tanned calfaking, at cents each.

pound,
On tanned callskins, six cents each,
On morocco-goat, kid or sheepskins—curried, manufac-tured or finished, four per contuin ad valorem, provided that the price at which such skins are usually sold shall deter-

tured or finished, the fact skins are usually some the price at which such skins are usually some mine their value.

On buckskins, tanned or dressed, two dollars per dozen.
On doeskins, tanned or dressed, one dollar per dozen.
On deerskins, dressed and smoked, six cents per pound.
On horse and hog skins, tanned and dressed, four per certain ad value. m ad valorem. On American patent calfskins, five per centum ad valo On patent or enamelled cloth, three per centum ad va-

The following amendments were also agreed to:--On wine made of grapes, five instead of ten cents a gallon. On varnish, five per centum as valorem.

On fure of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, a per centum as valorem. Mr. SPAULDING, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following

That he duty shall be collected on turn until the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. Spatining took the occasion to say that we have lost thirteen millions of deliars by this treaty, owing to discriminating duties.

The committee adopted Mr. Spaulding's amendment.

The tag ou diamonds, emeralds and other jewelry was put at three per centum ad valorem.

Mr. Streess, (rep.) of Pa., moved to strike out the clause fixing the tax on flour manufactured from wheat at one cents per barrel, and in like proportions for less or greater qualities put up for sale in sacks or other packages, and insert a provision that flour made at any mill for customers, for their own consumption, and not for sale, shall be exempt from duty. Such a tax was erroneous, and affected all classes. It would be discriminating against our own people for the benefit of those

who send the article into the United States from Canada

who send the article into the United States from Canada, under the Reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Wegener, (Union) of Ky., moved as an amendment, that the proposed tax shall not go into effect so long as the Reciprocity treaty continues in force.

Mr. Spatialized opposed this, because it would create a class of men who would interest themselves in keeping this edious triaty in operation, in order that their flour might not be taxed. He intended to take steps at an early day for the abolition of this treaty by introducing a resolution requesting the President to give the required notice for its termination.

The paragragh in relation to flour was then stricken out. The tax on cloth and all textile fabrics was fixed at three pur centum ad valorem.

Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following as a new paragraph to the bill:—

That on and after the 1st of May a tax of one cent per pound be charged on all cotton held or owned by any person or company.

pound be charged on all cotton held or owned by any person or company.

Mr. Kriloog said that this tax was about ten per centum, and was the only way by which the South could be burdened with taxation—cotton really being their element of strength.

The amendment of Mr. Kellogg was adopted.

An amendment altering the planeforte clause, so as to include organs and melodeons, kept for use or hire, and fixing the tax at from fifty cents to six dollars, according to value, was adopted.

The tax on pleasure yachts was fixed at from six to twenty dollars each.

Mr. Blake, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the tax on dogs of any kind be one dollar each.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Mallory, (Union) of Ky., moved to except pointers, setters, lap, poodle, and all other valuable dogs.

Mr. Whicht, (Union) of Pa., suggested the adoption of the following proviso:—

That the lax on dogs shall not take effect until after the ab-

That the tax on dogs shall not take effect until after the ab rogation of the Reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

This proposition excited considerable laughter. Mr. Mallory's motion and Mr. Wright's proviso were An ineffectual motion was made to strike out the entire section relating to slaughtered cattle, hogs and sheep. The section remains as originally reported.

The next section was amended by adding the following

That the Commissioners of Internal Revenue may make further rules and regulations for ascertaining the accurate number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered, liable to tax-ation under this bill. Then the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Developement of Loyalty Among the People—The Rebel Troops on the Move, &c.

Washington, March 31, 1862.

The gunboat Bienville arrived at the Navy Yard wharf

this morning, having left St. Augustine on the 25th. She brings the bodies of Captain Budd, of the Penguin, and of Acting Master Mather, of the Henry Andrew, who were both killed at Mosquito Inlet.

When the Bienville left the general impression was that the people of Florida were returning to their loyal-ty, and the rebel troops had either all left or were

The only place where any formidable opposition to the Union troops was made was at Musquito Inlet, and that only on small boats from the Penguin and Henry Andrew. Eight of our forces were killed and wounded. The extenof casualties on the rebel side has not been ascertai

Commodore Dupont's Report of a Boat Expedition to Mosquito Inlet. LIEUTENANT EUDD, OF THE PENGUIS; ACTING MASTER MATHER, OF THE HENRY ANDREW, AND SIX SEA-MEN KILLED, AND SEVEN OTHERS WOUNDED. Washington, March 31, 1862. Flag Officer Dupont has sent the following despatch to

Flag Officer Dupont has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of the Navy:—

Flagship Warsen, ory Moscurro Inlet, Fla. ?

March 24, 1862. }

Sir.—I have to report to the department some casualties that have occurred to officers and men belonging to two of the vessels of my fleet, casualties as paintul as they were unexpected, but the loss of the gallant lives has expiated the error of judgment which enthusiastic zeal had induced.

The department was informed after the capture of Fernandina that as soon as I could take possession of Fernandina that as soon as I could take possession of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, I would give my attention to Mosquito Inlet, fifty one miles south of the latter, which according to my information was resorted to for the introduction of arms transhipped from English ships and steemers at the British colony of Nassau into small vessels of light draft.

the introduction of arms transhipped from English ships and steamers at the British colony of Nassau into small vessels of light draft.

I accordingly ordered the Penguin, Acting Lieutenant Commanding T.A. Budd, and the Henry Andrew, Acting Master S. W. Mather, to proceed to this place, the latter to cross the bar, establish an inside blockade, capture any rebel vessels there, and guard from incendiarism large quantities of live oak timber on the government land, cut and ready for shipment, to which the department had called my attention. On reaching here myself on the 22d I was boarded by the executive officer of the Fenguin, and informed that Lieutenant Commanding Budd, with Acting Master Mather, had organized an expedition from the two vessels and had moved southward through the inland passage, leading into Mosquito lagoon, passing Smyena with four or five light boats, carrying in all some forty-three men. Soon after this rejort, which I heard with anxiety, the results were developed. It appears that after going some fifteen or eighteen miles without any incident, and while on their return and within sight of the Henry Andrew, the order of the line being no longer observed, the two commanding officers, quite in advance, landed under certain earthworks which had been abandoned or never armed, near a dense grove of live oak with underbush. A heavy and continuous fire was unexpectedly opened upon them from both these covers. Lieutenant Commanding Budd and Acting Master Mather, with three of the five men composing the boarts crew were killed. The remaining two men were wounded, and made prisoners. As the other boats came up they were also fired into, and suffered more or less. The rear boat of all had a howitzer, which, however, could not be properly secured or worked, the boat not being fitted for the purpose, and could therefore be of little use. The men had to seek cover on shore, but as soon as it was dark Acting Master's Mate Molntosh returned to the boats, brought away the body of one of the crew

Andrew.
On hearing of this untoward event I directed Com

Andrew.

On hearing of this untoward event I directed Commander Redgers to send off the launch and cutters of this ship to the support of the Andrew. The boats crossed the bar at midnight, and the next morning the versel was hauled close up to the scene of the late attack, but no enemy could be discovered.

The bodies of Lieutenant Badd and Acting Master Mather were received under a flag of truce, and the commanding officer, a Captain Bird, who had come from a camp at a distance, made some show of courteey by returning papers and a watch as if ashamed of this mode of warfare; for these were the very troops that, with sufficient force, means and material for a respectable defence, had ingloriously fled from St. Augustine on our approach.

I enclose a copy of my instructions to Acting Lieutenant Budd, the original of which was found on his person, and was one of the papers returned by the rebal officer.

Lieutenant Commanding Budd and Acting Master Mather were brave and devoted officers. The former commanded the Penguin is the action of November 7, and received my commendation. The latter, in the prime of life, was a man of uncommon energy and daring, and had no superior, probably, among the patrotic men who have been appointed in the navy from the mercantile marine. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer Commanding South Atlantic Block. Squadron.

Hon Gibson Weller, Secretary of the Navy.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED. Orr St. Augustine, Fla., March 25, 1802. }
Sig.—The following casualties occurred in the attack upon the boat expedition under Acting Leutenant Budat.—

Acting Lieutenant T. A Budd, of the Penguin, killed. James Marlow, ordinary seaman, of the Pengui illed. Walter Burch, ordinary seaman, of the Fenguin, killed. John Dennis, Master's Mate, of the Penguin, wounded

in shoulder.

Win. Twaites, ordinary seaman, of the Penguin, wounded in hand.

Acting Master S. W. Mather, commanding the Henry Andrew, killed. Lewis Delous, ordinary seaman, of the Henry Andrew, killed. illed.
John Bates, seaman, of the Henry Andrew, killed.
James Arnold, seaman, of the Henry Andrew, killed.
William Brown, ordinary seaman, of the Henry An-

William Brown, Octable
drew, killed.
A. W. Kelsey, acting assistant paymaster, of the
Henry Andrew, wounded in hand.
Watter Bradley, acting third assistant engineer, of the
Henry Andrew, wounded in forehead.
Thomas Weich, ordinary seaman, of the Henry Andrew,

Thomas Weich, ordinary seaman, of the Henry Andrew, wounded and a prisoner.
Henry C. Rich, ordinary seaman, of the Henry Andrew, wounded and a prisoner.
James T. Alden, ordinary seaman, of the Henry Andrew, wounded in thigh.
I herewith enclose Dr. Clymer's report of the wounds received by Lieutenant Budd and Acting Master Mather. Very respectfully, &c.,
S. F. DUPONI, Flag Officer.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862. The bodies of Captains Budd and Mather, brought up by the Bienville from San Augustine, were escorted this morning to the chapel at the Navy Yard, by the marines and crew of the Bienville, to await arrangements for the

Call for a Convention of Newspaper Pub lishers, Editors and Reporters. ALBANY, March 31, 1862.

a call has been issued for a convention of the publishers, editors and reporters of the newspapers of the State, irrespective of politics, to meet at Albany on Wednesday , April 9, for the purpose of forming a State or ganization for instual protection. The call is signed by A. H. Caldwell and five others, A Corresponding Committee has been appointed to state the purposes of the

Mrs. Elexandra A. Beckness, mother of Gen. S. E. B. Backner, died in Union count/, Ark., of pneumonia, on the 6th of January.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reports of Committees-New York City Railroads - Riparian Owners - Petti-grew Contract - Shoddy - The Ice in the Hudson Floating Down-Novel Suit in the Court of Appeals-Fourteen Cents

But little business of any importance transpired in either house this morning. There was barely a quorum in the Assembly, and the third reading of bills was passed over after it was found that there was a disposi tion to defeat all that came up by the opponents of the Health bill.

Several reports were made from standing committees, but none of any particular importance. The Senate bill to incorporate the Homeopathic State Medical Society was reported for the consideration of the House.

A motion was made to move ahead one of the New York City Railroad bills, but not receiving a two-thirds

A motion was made to move ahead one of the New York City Railroad bills, but not receiving a two-thirds vote it was lost. No attempt was made to move the Broadway Railroad bill. There were so many of its supporters absent that its friends did not seem inclined to touch it.

Several bills were read the third time and passed by the Senate. The resolutions recalling the Albany County Treasurer bill from the Assembly was adopted. The bill relative to Riparian owners of land in New York and Brooklyn, was moved ahead by Senator Murphy; and the bill confirming Pettigrew's contract was also taken ahead of its regular order, on motion of Senator Connolly. Taking it altogether, the evening session has been dult. There was no report of the Shoddy Committee this morning, as was anticipated. There is probably some new disagreement in the committee.

The ice is now afloat as far up as Albany. In some places, however, it remains bound together from shore to shore, so as to prevent mavigation 1 but the river is clear in front of Albany, with the exception of floating ice, and but little of that; it cannot be many days before boats can, without obstruction, come up the river as far as. this place. The noble Hudson has broken its ucy bonds; the fragments are gradually being borne towards the ocean by its currents, its place now to be taken by the floating palaces carrying their living freights.

There has been somewhat of a novel suit argued before, the Court of Appeals—the argument closed to-day—in which the enormous sum of fourteen cents is involved. It is a case of a stockholder in the Chittenango Bank against the officers. A few years ago a dividend was declared by the directors of the bank. This gentlemma, in taking up their dividends, took specie and exchange on New York; and when the stockholder referred to above called for his dividend, which amounted to fifty-six dollars, they handed him New York State currency, which was then at one-fourth per cent discount. This discount on fifty six dollars—his dividend—is just fourt

ALBANT, March 31, 1862. The Assembly was in session this evening. The Spring street Railroad was moved ahead to the first Committee

thirds vote to take up bills out of their order as far as it refers to the Broadway Railroad. It takes a majority of

refers to the Broadway Railroad. It takes a majority of all members elected to suspend the rule; that done, a majority of those voting can move it shead.

A resolution was offered allowing each member to move ahead one bill each.

The bill to repeal the law passed in 1860, abolishing capital punishment and defining the degrees of murder, was ordered to a third reading; also the bill amending the law relative to the rights of husband and wife.

The Grinding Committee of the Assembly agreed to report twenty-four bills at their session this afternoon. Among them was the bill, recently persed the Senate, repealing the Bishop Hughes ecclesiastical tenure act, repealing the Bishop Hughes ecclesiastical tenure act, result in the session of the Senate bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings county to borrow money to build a coart house; also to allow the Greenwood Cemetery Company to seli a lot of land between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The Shoddy Committee have been in session all the afternoon and evening over their report. They are expected to conclude it to night, and all but Wheeler unite in it. The latter member has not acted with the committee, nor heard the testimony, and now wishes to whitewash the Military Board. His efforts in that line have caused the delay.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALRANY, March 31, 1862.

The bill to incorporate the Newburg Home of the Friendless was ordered to a third reading. The bill to encourage investments of small sums in State stocks was reported favorably.

The bill for correcting the error in the assessment of taxes in Brooklyn was passed. The bill reapportioning the Congressional districts of the

State was made the special order for Wednesday.

The bill amending the present Excise laws was then considered until the hour of adjournment.

ALBANY, March 31, 1862. Several petitions were presented in favor of the Broad-

The following bills were reported favorably: For the protection of State bridges. To repeal the law for formation of town insurance

To amend the Long Island Railroad charter. The following bills were reported for the consideration of the House:—
To incorporate the State Homeopathic Society.
To provide for the completion of the Chenango C
The following bills were made the special ore

Assembly took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BAKES gave nowice of a motion to suspend the rules requiring two-thirds to move forward a bill, so far as it relates to the Broadway Railroad bill. The object is to move forward by a majority vote.

Mr. McLeon, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 to the Trustees of the Industrial Farm Association.

The report of the State Engineer in regard to the enlargement of the Champlain Canal and the locks of the Frie Canal, was referred to the Committee on Canals for action.

Action.

Mr. Daway introduced a resolution to allow each member to-morrow, on calling the roil, to move forward one bill. Laid on the table.

The motion for afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Wednesdays was laid on over.

On motion of Mr. McLson the Spring street Railroad bill was referred to the first unfilled Committee of the Whole.

Whole.

The bill to divide the crime of murder into two
degrees and prescribe the punishment of arson wantaken
up in Committee of the Whole. Ordered to a third read-

up is Committee of the Whole. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal certain sections of the law concerning the rights and liabilities of husband and wife, was next taken up.

Mr. Pryne moved the bill so as to retain in the original act the clause giving husband and wife joint guardianship over children. Messrs. Priyn. Andrus, Pringle. Pierce, Scholefeld and Redington spoke in favor of the motion. Messrs. Alved, Steison, Wheeler, Haughton, P. E. Havens, Traccy, Ogden and others opposed it. The motion was lost, 26 to 3.

Mr. Pringole moved to add a section to provide that the husband shall in a bind a child an apprentice without the written consent of the wife. Adopted. Several amendments proposed were lost. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Speaker appointed the following Select Committee on the Metropolitan licalth bill—Messrs. Benedict, Pringle, Gray, Haisey, Barr, Lamont, E. Bavens, Bowen and Coddington.

Mr. Banks moved to make the Breadway Railroad bill the special order for Tuesday. Before taking the question.

Adjourned.

The Military Funeral of the Rhode

The Military Funerat of the Rhode Island Officers.

The display at the military funeral of the self-second, Major Balion and Captain Tower was very imposing. Beamers was generally suspended. Indidings were lung in mourning. Plags were draped. The chartered companies and the National Guard of this city, and companies are moseveral towas in the State, Governor Sprague and his staff, and Lieutenant Givernor Arneld, formed the escort. The bodies of the deceased officers were borne to Grace church Cometery, where Bishop Clark read the burnal service, and volleys were fired over the grave. After the funeral the southers were reviewed by the Governor on the Dexter training ground.

The following bills were made the special order for Friday.—
To provide for lowering the State dam at Phenix, To sacertain the expense and practicability of making slack water navigation in the Alleghany river, from the Genesee Valley Canal to the Great Valley creek.
The general bill for the construction of railreads in cities by the State was reported unfavorably.
The bill to extend the route and time for the completion of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad was passed.
The Concert Saloon bill, and the bill icaning the People's College \$10,000, were made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Locyrie, offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Cities to report his bill authorizing the construction of railroads in all the streets, lanes and avenues of New York.
The resolution was laid on the table under the rules.
Mr. Coxy called for a report from the same committee on the bill regulating the rates of fare of New York railroads, when, the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Assembly took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.